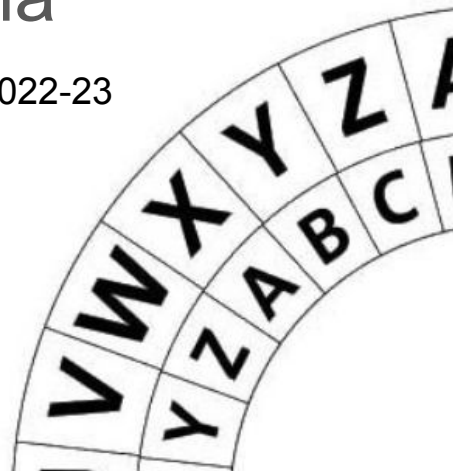


Text Decryption

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Introduction

mggz qwdlfbgggb
dgzqv il ijcc kogi
qb qnncjsqdjgb gw
ojzzlb pqfrgy
pgzlck wgf
zlsfvndjgb

good afternoon
today we will
show . . .

mggz qwdlfbggb
dgzqv il ijcc
kogi . . .

good afternoon
today we will
show . . .

mggz qwdlfbggb
dgzqv il ijcc
kogi . . .

Substitution cipher: random
permutation of the alphabet.
($26!$ *permutations*)

A	B	C	...	O	...	W	...	Z
Q	H	S	...	G	...	I	...	E

good afternoon
today we will
show . . .

dx6l pyc7zn6x8
36lph kj kgrr
ot6k

Homophonic cipher:

Assigns extra symbols as
well (in this case numbers)

A	B	C	...	O	...	W	...	Z
P	M	W	...	X	...	K	...	S
				6				0

Bigram probabilities

'e '	0.03585750
'ch'	0.03353880
'b '	0.00028319
'ao'	0.00001431

Count occurrences of all possible bigrams in the training text and divide by the total number of occurrences.

MCMC exploration ^[1]

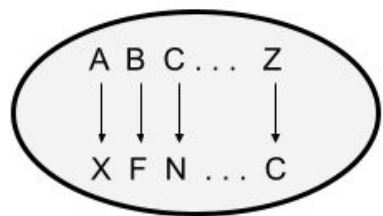
The likelihood of a certain phrase is given as:

$$\mathbf{L} = P(z_1) \cdot \prod_{j=1}^{\text{length}} P(z_j, z_{j+1})$$

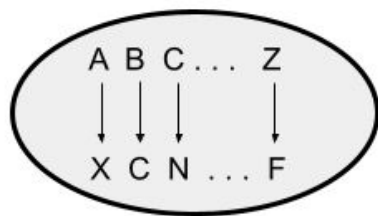
The algorithm proceeds as follows:

1. Start with a random permutation of the alphabet.
2. Swap two letters at random in the permutation
3. Log-likelihood at the previous and proposed state: $\mathcal{L}_{old}, \mathcal{L}_{new}$
4. Accept the proposed swap with acceptance probability:

$$\min\{1, \exp(\mathcal{L}_{new} - \mathcal{L}_{old})\}$$

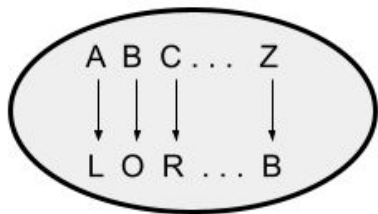


Initial random permutation



...

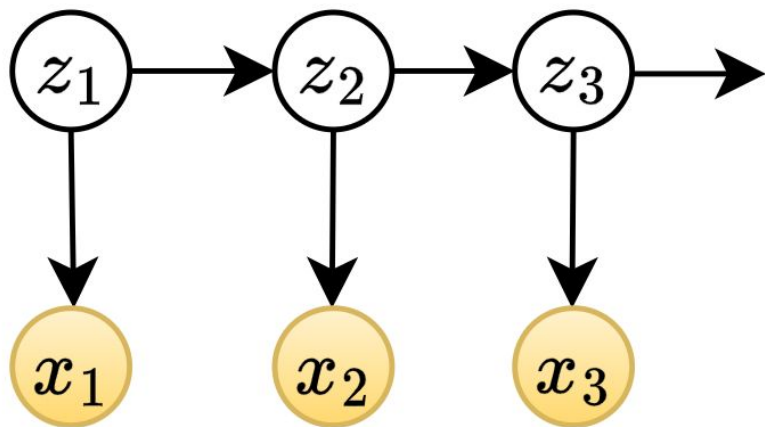
At each step, if the likelihood increases, move to proposed permutation.



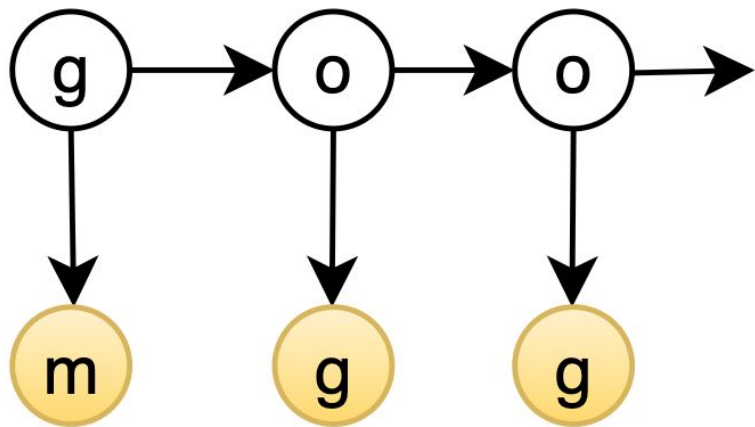
Final permutation

This algorithm learns a fixed permutation.

Hidden Markov Models






Hidden Markov Models



$A_{i,j}$: probability of the i -th letter being followed by the j -th letter.

π_i : probability of the chain starting with i -th letter

$B_{i,j}$: probability of the i -th hidden state generating the j -th letter.

1. Obtain $A_{i,j}, \pi_i$  Learn from available text
2. Estimate $B_{i,j}$  **Baum-Welch** algorithm
(EM) until convergence
3. Obtain the most likely hidden states.  **Viterbi** (Max-Plus)

EM Algorithm

E-step: compute $p(z_n|x, \theta)$ for $n = 1, \dots, N$ using forward-backward algorithm.

M-step: update $B_{i,j}$ as follows

$$B_{i,j} = P(x_n = j|z_n = i) \propto \sum_{n=1}^N \mathbb{1}(x_n = j)P(z_n = i|x)$$

Numerical issues

The issue arises because the messages are computed using the recursion:

$$\alpha(z_n) = p(x_n|z_n) \sum_{z_{n-1}} \alpha(z_{n-1}) p(z_n|z_{n-1})$$

Typically this probabilities are small number, hence $\alpha(z_n)$ goes quickly to 0, leading to underflow issues.

To tackle this problem, ***scaling factors*** are introduced to keep in the order of unity the messages.

Note that $\alpha(z_n)$ is:

$$\alpha(z_n) = \tilde{p}(x_1, \dots, x_n, z_n)$$

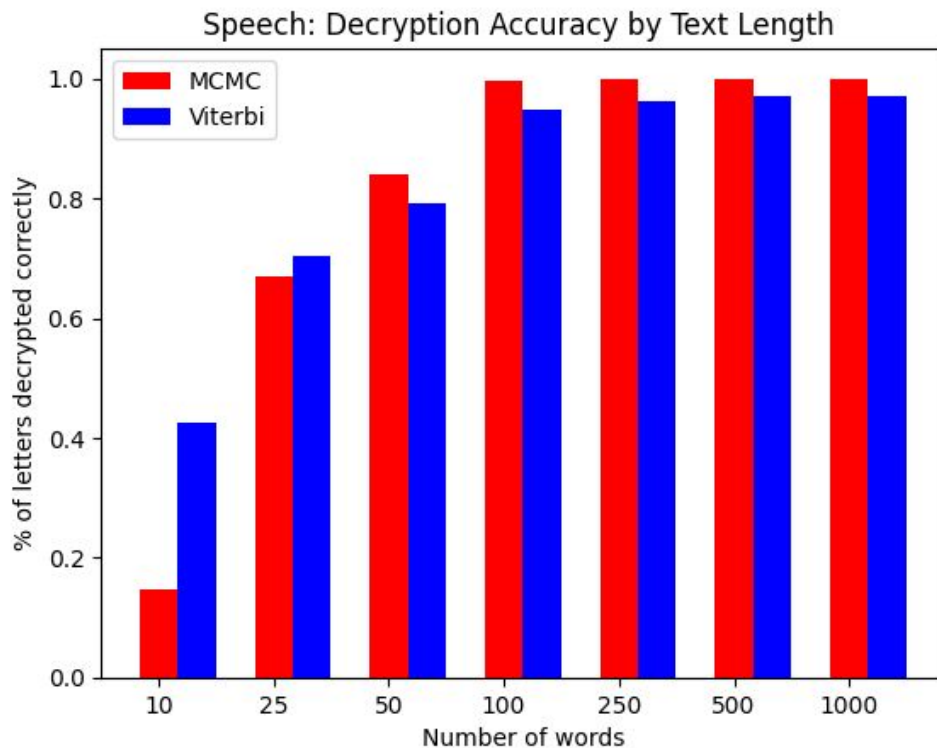
Define a normalized version of the forward messages given by:

$$\hat{\alpha}(z_n) = \frac{\alpha(z_n)}{p(x_1, \dots, x_n)}$$

Then, scaling factors are defined to relate the scaled and original variables to rescale the backward messages as well:

$$c_n = p(x_n | x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})$$

Results on substitution cipher



On simple substitution cipher MCMC outperforms HMM.

Homophonic cipher

Number of words	10	25	50	100	250	500	1000
% correct letters	42.6	70.4	79.1	95.3	96.6	97.2	97.3

twntqw nz lwjewhf w3hn9w k qkf25f0 lkj xkdw emaj
xnhf5fy nf emw unkje nz 6hkf4w c8 ehnn9j

*pexple of western qurope a landing was mave this
morning on the coust of france by troous*

Further work

- More in depth comparison of efficiency.
- Could try out on more complex homophonic ciphers [2].
- *Can we exploit linguistic similarities between languages?*

gwhkla mfs cfjs
hggdkgrfk gwhkla mfs
cfjs hggdkgrfk
gwhkla mfs cfjs
hggdkgrfk gwhkla mfs
cfjs hggdkgrfk
gwhkla mfs cfjs
hggdkgrfk

References and links

Referenced Papers

[1] Diaconis, Persi. (2009). The Markov Chain Monte Carlo Revolution. *Bulletin of the American Mathematical Society*. 46

[2] Berg-Kirkpatrick, T., and D. Klein. 2013. Decipherment with a million random restarts. *Proceedings of the Conference on Empirical Methods in Natural Language Processing, 18–21 October, Seattle, Washington, 874–878*.

Github repository

<https://github.com/alessimichele/HMM-for-text-decryption>